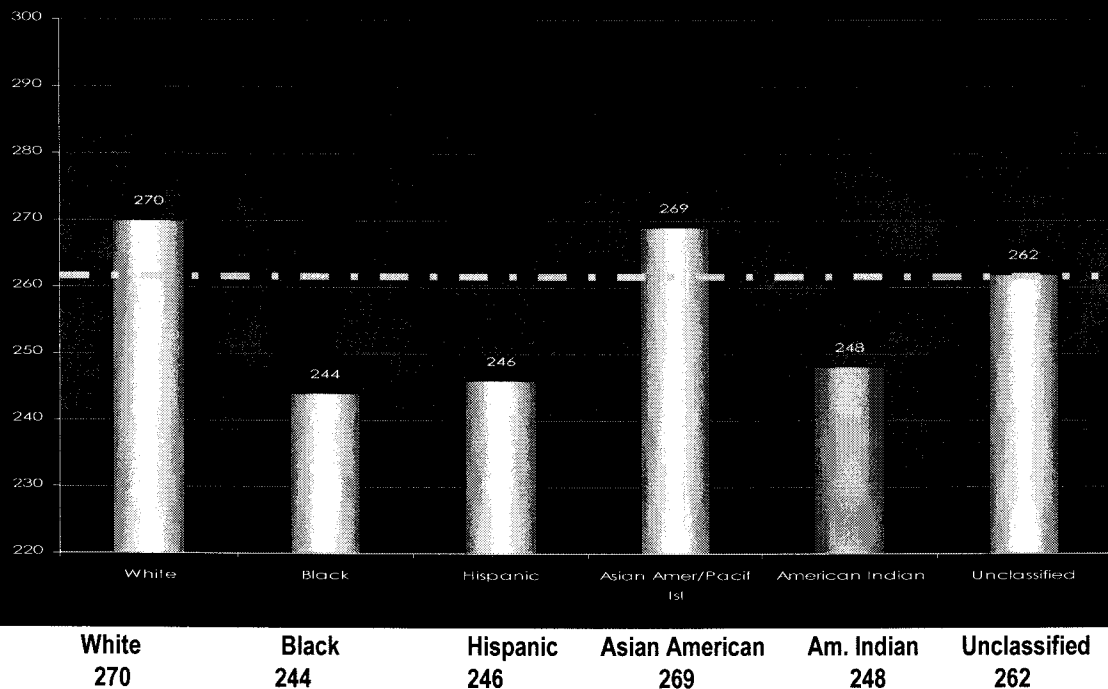
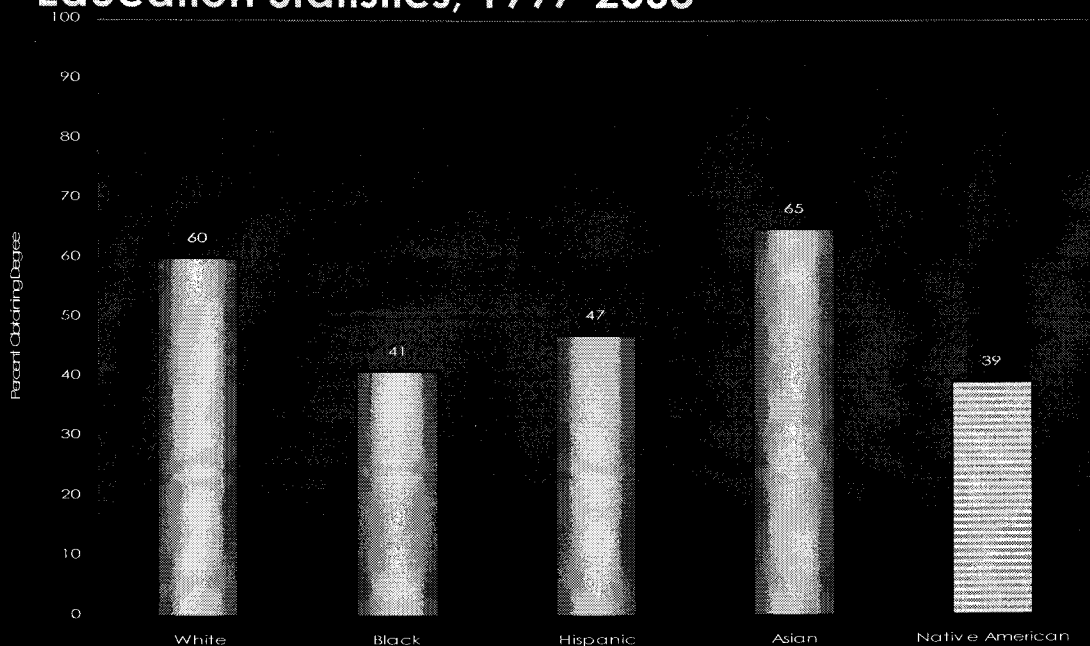


2007 National Assessment of Educational Progress, Grade 8 Reading

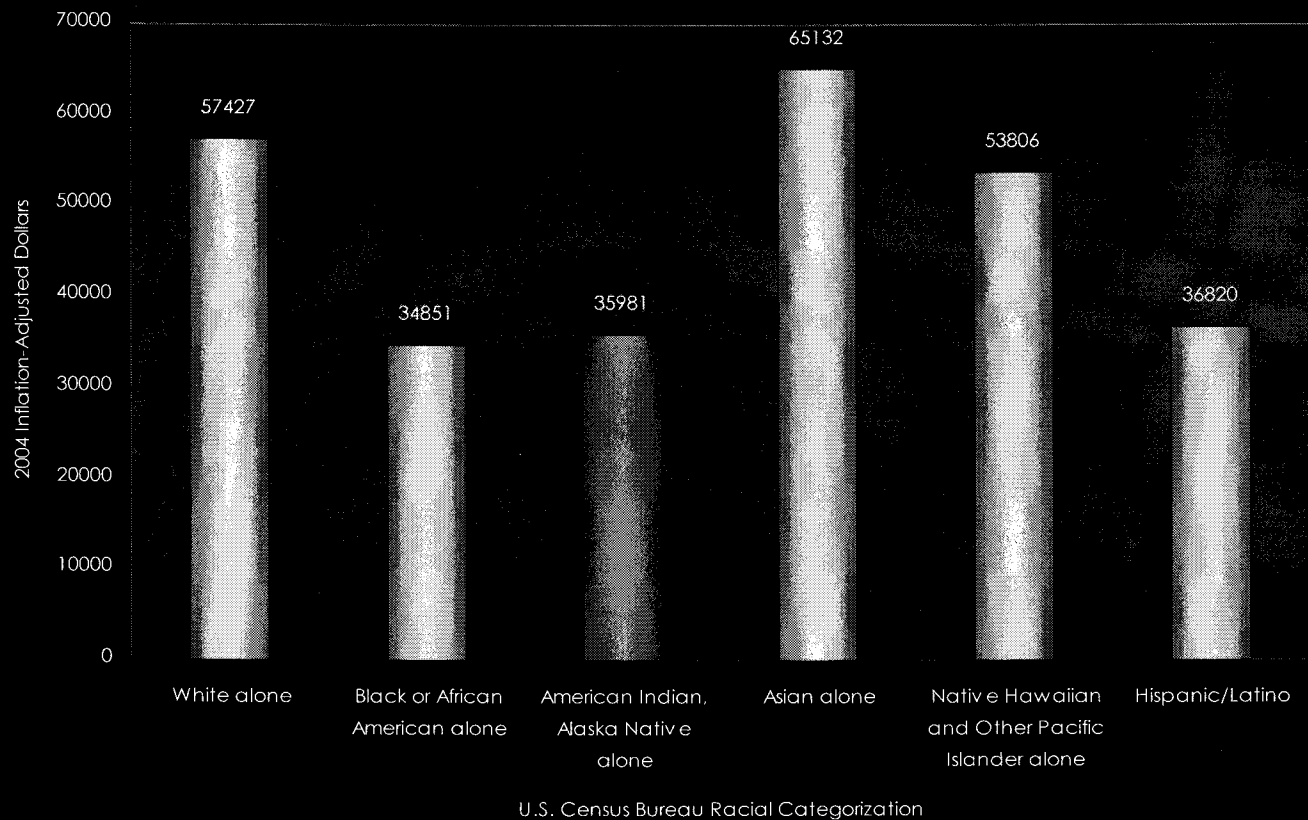


United States College Completion Rates by Racial Subgroup, National Center for Education Statistics, 1997-2003



Percentage	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Nat. American
	60	41	47	65	39

Median Family Income in the Past 12 Months by U.S. Census Bureau Racial Categorization, 2005



Slide 40 – Why Poverty Matters (Chris Lohse research)

For Students of Color, Poverty is more likely to be:

- **Concentrated**
- **Isolated**
- **Generational**
- **Deep**

Why Poverty Matters...

- Poor kids have less access to appropriate health care.
- Poor kids have less access to enriching out-of-school educational experiences – trips to museums, rich educational programming, educational toys, and board games.
- Poor kids have less access to parents who are savvy in childhood development.
- Poor kids have less contact with adults who utilize a robust vocabulary.
- Poor kids have less access to parents with leisure time. Leisure time permits home instruction in early phonic awareness.
- Poor kids have less access to parents with an ability to assist with homework.
- Poor kids are less likely to have a quiet, well-equipped place to study.
- Poor kids are more likely to have responsibilities in the home that limit time available for homework.
- Poor kids are more likely to come from homes where parents have a negative feeling about school.
- Poor kids are more likely to come from a home where a parent has been incarcerated, leading to feelings of embarrassment, and inadequacy.
- Poor kids are more likely to come from homes that experience

SJ 34 – Carol Juneau

From Poverty to Prosperity (2007) Executive Summary

Thirty-seven million Americans live below the official poverty line. Millions more struggle each month to pay for basic necessities, or run out of savings when they lose their jobs or face health emergencies.

Poverty imposes enormous costs on society.

The lost potential of children raised in poor households, the lower productivity and earnings of poor adults, the poor health, increased crime, and broken neighborhoods all hurt our nation.

Persistent childhood poverty is estimated to cost our nation \$500 billion each year, or about 4 percent of the nation's Gross Product. In a world of increasing global competition, we cannot afford to squander these human resources.

Data for SJ 34 – Carol Juneau

- $\frac{3}{4}$ of state prison inmates are high school dropouts, as are 59 percent of inmates in the federal system. At any point in time, approximately 16 percent of all young men ages 18 to 24 without a high school degree or GED are either incarcerated or on parole.
- The death rate for persons with less than 12 years of education is 2.5 times higher than for those with 13 years of education or more.
- The earnings gap widens with years of schooling and formal training. In 2003, high school graduates earned 50 percent more than dropouts, and college graduates earned three times as much as dropouts. Also, male dropouts' earnings fell compared to earlier years.

National KIDS COUNT Key Indicators – Montana Data**Teens who are high school dropouts**

2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
5,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	4,000

Teens who are high school dropouts

2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
10%	9%	7%	9%	7%

Teens not attending school and not working

2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
5,000	6,000	4,000	4,000	6,000

Teens not attending school and not working

2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
10%	12%	8%	8%	10%

Children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment

2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
69,000	68,000	73,000	72,000	74,000

Children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment

2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
32%	33%	36%	33%	34%

Children in poverty

2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
38,000	39,000	40,000	37,000	40,000

Children in poverty

2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
18%	19%	20%	17%	18%

Children in single-parent families

2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
57,000	52,000	53,000	51,000	54,000

Children in single-parent families

2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
28%	27%	28%	25%	26%